FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1980

Israel

Interior Minister Yosef Burg has written to presidential envoy Sol Linowitz asking him "immediately" to convene the steering committee of the autonomy talks, according to Jerusalem radio. Burg said the delay in the resumption of negotiations is being viewed in Israel as a "step back" from the "achievement toward progress" that Ambassador Linowitz gained during his recent visits to Israel and Egypt. The radio cited "political observers" as noting that Israel wants the autonomy talks to remain separate from discussions about the proposed tripartite summit. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has indicated, however, that Egypt has not retreated from positions it had taken prior to the suspension of the autonomy talks and that his country's main emphasis will be on discussions in preparation for the tripartite summit, which, he said, will examine the problems encountered in the autonomy talks.

Libya, Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Tripoli on 8 September with a high-ranking delegation including Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Information Minister Ahmad Ishander Ahmad. According to Damascus radio, the purpose of the visit is to "exchange views" with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on unity between Syria and Libya. Both heads of state made speeches, carried live by Tripoli radio, in which they reaffirmed their desire to unite the two states in the face of threats from the United States, Israel and the Arab right, especially the Egyptian regime in the person of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Al-Asad said he had arrived from Damascus bringing the "will" and "sentiment" of unity, which taken together are capable of surmounting all obstacles to Arab union. He declared that the people of Syria and Libya must act as the "vanguard" of the Arab masses by destroying the "division" imposed on the Arab world by colonialism and by moving into the era of Arab unity. He stated that the "possibilities" at the regional level remain "limited" and that Arab unity is the "serious and effective means of confrontation" by which to recover all usurped Arab rights and is the "most important and necessary condition" for victory in the cause of Palestine. He warned of the "conspiracies" and "tricks" of the enemies of unity and noted that the most dangerous adversaries are those who are "separatists in deeds and unionists in words." Vigorously attacking President as-Sadat, Al-Asad noted the Egyptian president's scorn for Al-Qadhdhafi's 1 September call for Libyan-Syrian unity but said that As-Sadat will not be able to impose his own "surrender" on the Egyptian people, who sooner or later will destroy him and return Egypt to its prestigious place in the forefront of the "one Arab nation."

In his speech Al-Qadhdhafi said unity between Libya and Syria must be established "whatever the cost" so that the two countries can prove that the Arabs can "stand in defiance," overcome the "geographical element" and defeat the will of colonialism. He claimed that Arab unionists are undergoing a great "test," whose outcome depends on the success of Libya and Syria in establishing unity. He also said unity between the two states is intended to "defy" the United States, Israel, As-Sadat, Arab Reaction and all the enemies of the Arab nation. The Libyan leader explained that he is talking about a "unity of defiance," not an "economic unity," not an arrangement to gain material benefits, which characterized the unity of the "merchants and exploiters" who profited from the 1958-61 merger of Syria, Egypt and North Yemen. Al-Qadhdhafi repeated that Libyan-Syrian unity must be achieved "at any cost" because the alternative is recolonization of the Arab homeland. He warned that it has been decided to "attack the American bases in the Arab homeland" in exercise of the "right of legitimate defense" of that homeland and to "prove" to the United States that "an Arab exists who does not fear America" and who is willing to die. This, according to Al-Qadhdhafi, "is what America really fears."

Iran

In speeches in commemoration of the 1978 "Black Friday" massacre, carried by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr exchanged jabs with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, bringing into sharper relief the continuing dispute over the composition of the new cabinet. Speaking at a ceremony held at a Tehran's Behest-e Zahr cemetery, Raja'i defended his selection of Cabinet ministers, saying they have been chosen because they have proven to be "self-sacrificing" adherents of Islam and the Iranian revolution and will ensure that the new government will be successful in helping to create a "God-admiring" Iran. Addressing the same gathering, Ayatollah Khamene'i urged Bani-Sadr to approve the "pious" individuals Raja'i has nominated so that the government can start work "officially and practically."

President Bani-Sadr answered his critics by associating their political methodology with what prevails in what he called a "polytheistic and blasphemous" society, the antithesis of the order Iran aspires to. The main characteristic of such a society, he said, is the "monopolization and control of all government positions by rejecting and repulsing others." He went on to say that in "all governments" where a "minority, any minority" wishes to monopolize the government, those governments move toward blasphemy and polytheism. Another characteristic of such a society, according to Bani-Sadr, is that "one is allowed to accuse the president face to face and to lie about him." He explained that when some want to "create an atmosphere" to prevent the president from acting, then others will also be unable to express an opinion. In a situation such as this, he said polytheism and blasphemy begin to return. He added that when it is possible to stop the "utterance of truth by engaging in propaganda, repeating things, intimidating, breaking resistance, and creating fear," it is possible to establish the rule of a minority. Relating this to his own situation, Bani-Sadr said that those who write "provocative" and "seditious" articles against him are protected by "voices" that say these people are following the imam's policy and this is aimed at "gagging" the president. He emphasized that he will not be cowed by this strategy, remarking that it was a great "source of pleasure" for him that those who claim to be followers of the imam can find "no excuse but lies as a pretext for their attack" on him.

Linking his assault on his critics with a defense of his position on the endorsement of nominees to the new Cabinet, he declared that he is determined to prevent "the absolute sovereignty of that minority group that has extended its control over everything and which wishes to control the government." He said he will not endorse ministerial nominees who want to achieve power through the "creation of an unhealthy atmosphere" and "accusation and slander." He then stated that if purges and arrests can be based upon "the existence of a letter or a something written," then he can reject ministerial appointments by those same standards. Finally, he said that those ministers whose appointments he had already endorsed are not "100 percent suitable" by his standards and that he had been satisfied by a "minimum" with the hope of creating a "maximum of understanding." He warned, however, that if they act contrary to the promises they have made, he would not hesitate to "tell the people."

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RELATIONS REPORTED DETERIORATING BETWEEN MOSCOW, PLO

TA081115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has invited a Judaean and Samarian delegation to visit Moscow. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reported that this move is evidence of a deterioration in the relations with the PLO, since the invitation was extended directly and not through the terrorist organization. Our correspondent reported that the relations with the PLO have been aggravated by Soviet refusal to sell arms to the organization. In reaction, 'Arafat's deputy [Abu-Jihad] left for China to purchase the necessary arms there. Due to this conflict the PLO instructed Bassam ash-Shak'ah to turn down a Soviet invitation to turn down a Soviet invitation to receive medical treatment in the Eastern bloc. The PLO has, nevertheless, approved the departure of the delegation for the Soviet Union in order to avoid bringing its relations with the Soviet Union to the threshold of open crisis.

PFLP SPOKESMAN REJECTS ROMANIAN ARAB COOPERATION INITIATIVE

LD080825 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Sep 80 p 18

[Interview granted to Salih Qallab by PFLP Politburo member and official responsible for foreign relations Taysir Qubba'ah in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpt] Beirut--[Question] Many questions have been asked about the talks you recently held in Bucharest, in view of the fact that the Romanian side announced an initiative regarding the Middle East during your presence there, as the last Palestinian delegation to visit Romania on a specific political mission.

[Answer] First of all I must explain that our visit to Romania was not related to any specific event. The PFLP received an invitation from the Romanian Communist Party long ago within the context of establishing bilateral relations between the two sides. The circumstances of our struggle at the time precluded us from responding to the invitation. The PFLP command recently decided to send a delegation to strengthen the relations between the Palestinian and Romanian peoples and to acquaint the Romanian leadership with the condition of our Palestinian people, particularly in the occupied territories.

During the visit, we held several meetings with the members of the Romanian Communist Party Politburo, one meeting with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and finally a meeting with President Ceausescu. During these meetings, we explained the nature of the Palestinian and Arab struggle during the current phase to confront the Camp David donspiracy both inside and outside the occupied territories. We also explained that the Camp David parties' targets are the Palestinian resistance, Syria and the Lebanese national movement, with a view to carrying through this conspiracy against our Arab nation now that it has been implemented in Egypt.

We emphasized to the Romanian officials, particularly President Ceausescu, that the Palestinian revolution and the progressive Arab forces' task during the present phase is to bar the way to Camp David and check the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution, the Steadfastness Front and the Arab National Liberation Movement forces.

[Question] But it is observed that Romania announced its initiative during your presence in Bucharest. The Romanian news agency even made a point of saying that this initiative was announced during PFLP delegation's stay in the Romanian capital.

[Answer] Romania did not announce its initiative just because of our presence in Bucharest. Romanian officials expressed their views on this matter long ago. They have even discussed their views with other Palestinian leaders who visited Romania recently.

President Ceausescu proposed to us that an international conference be convened to resolve the so-called Middle East crisis. Our views were diametrically opposed to his not only with respect to convening such a conference but also with regard to his understanding of Camp David and the nature of the conflict in the Middle East area as a whole.

[Question] Should such a conference be convened under UN auspices and with Soviet guarantees, would you stand against it?

[Answer] We in the PFLP are against any conference held under the Camp David policy umbrella. We have taken a clear stand on the European initiative. We regard it as complementary to Camp David in its aspects and contents.

I reaffirm that our task and the task of our allies during the present phase is to frustrate Camp David and its results and not to look for a new initiative that enhances and embellishes it.

[Question] Even if the international conference is held on the basis of the American-Soviet statement, would you still oppose it?

[Answer] We have a very clear view on this matter: We regard any conference held under the Camp David umbrella as complementary to it.

[Question] It is being said that, in addition to convening an international conference, Ceausescu put to you the question of a united Arab kingdom with Jordan.

[Answer] President Ceausescu did not propose this in a definite manner. However, we explained to him our reasons for rejecting the united Arab kingdom plan. We warned him about Jordan's role, especially in the wake of the forthcoming Israeli elections. We made it clear to him that if the Israeli Labor Party wins, Jordan is likely to concede parts of the West Bank and Gaza as part of a solution at the Palestinian people's expense and within the context of the proposed united Arab kingdom.

[Question] While your express these fears, the PLO's relations with Jordan are being strengthened and deepened.

[Answer] We do not approve of the existing formula between the PLO leadership and the Jordanian regime. In order for these relations to have any basis, we demand that the resistance have free presence on the Jordan-Palestinian border. We also demand that the resistance operate freely among our masses in Jordan, that the oppression and persecution of the nationalist elements in Jordan be ended and that there be no interference in the Palestinian people's affairs in the occupied territories. In any event, we must not be idealist and let our dreams run away with us. The structure of the Jordanian regime does not permit coexistence with the Palestinian resistance.

[Question] But Jordan has declared and continues to declare its rejection of Camp David?

[Answer] I believe that there are two reasons for the Jordanian regime's rejection of Camp David:

1--In its first phase, Camp David offered nothing to entice the regime to join it;

2--In return for its formal rejection of Camp David, the Jordanian regime obtained $1.25 billion from the Baghdad summit, which it is using to consolidate its foundations in preparation for its future role.

[Question] In light of all this, it appears that the postponement of the National Council meeting is due to these matters.

[Answer] We in the PFLP demand that the Palestine National Council be convened on schedule. We are continuing our efforts to convene the council as soon as possible because there are many developments in the area that require study and the adoption of a revolutionary attitude regarding them.

Furthermore, the tasks of the present phase necessitate the election of a new Palestinian leadership capable of implementing Palestinian decisions and continuing the efforts to achieve national unity. We must not remain idle vis-a-vis the intensified conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution inside the occupied territories, in the Lebanese arena and in the Arab and international spheres.

The hostile forces in Lebanon continue uninterrupted to prepare themselves to pounce on the Palestinian resistance. Moreover, the National Council has the responsibility of adopting a clear stand consistent with our people's aspirations toward all the proposed initiatives--the European initiative and the international conference.

It is regrettable, however, that some Palestinian forces continue to dally about convening the National Council on schedule. We in the PFLP see no justification for this dallying, on the pretext of waiting for the American election result or on any other pretext.

[Question] Do you believe that the coming Amman summit conference resolutions will complement the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions?

[Answer] We do not pin great hopes on Arab summit conferences. Many summits have been held only to come out with weak and inapplicable resolutions. The reason for this is that the balance of power at these summits has always been in favor of the reactionary forces which are allied with imperialism.

The Baghdad summit adopted resolutions to boycott the Egyptian regime completely. Despite this, we are daily witnessing flagrant violations of these resolutions on the political and economic levels. We have been emphasizing that no one who wants to fight Israel can possibly be a friend of America, because America and Israel are two bodies in one skin. This being the case, what is required at the least is to cut down oil supplies to the United States and the other capitalist states, to make them feel the threat to their interests in our area.

ARAB LEAGUE, ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DRAW UP COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD081043 Tunis L'ACTION in French 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Joint Communique Stresses the Arab and Islamic States Determination To Step Up the Struggle To Withstand the Zionist Challenge"]

[Text] The following is the joint communique published at the end of the joint Islamic conference and Arab League meeting:

Following the talks which took place at the Islamic Conference's headquarters in Jidda between Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and following the joint communique issued after their meeting on 14 June 1980:

With the aim of increasing the spirit of Arab-Islamic solidarity and in reply to the Arab League secretary general's invitation, a joint meeting between top-level delegations from both organizations was held on 23 and 24 August 1980 in Tunis under the chairmanship of Chedli Klibi and Habib Chatti and attended by (Baccari Diami) and (Mohamed ben Slama), respectively Islamic Conference assistant secretary general for legal affairs and Arab League assistant secretary general for legal affairs; (Hamza Robbana), the Islamic Conference secretary general's principal private secretary; (Hichem Mustapha Fares), chief of the Islamic Conference's Jerusalem and Palestine Division; and (Moncef May), adviser to the Arab League secretary general.

During this meeting the participants reviewed the questions concerning the two organizations, notably the latest developments in the situation in occupied Palestine following Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem's Arab section and to regard this holy place as the Zionist entity's eternal capital.

The two sides reviewed the results of the Jerusalem committee meeting held in Casablanca on 16-18 August 1980 and the Arab League's stances. In addition, they exchanged views on the measures taken. The two delegations confirmed the Arab and Islamic states' determination to step up the struggle to withstand the challenges launched by the Zionist entity, to liberate Jerusalem from the yoke of occupation and to enable the Palestinian people led by the PLO to attain self-determination, to regain their legitimate rights and to build an independent state on their territory.

The two delegations managed to draw up an agreement on cooperation between the Arab and Islamic organizations.

This agreement relates to the means for establishing cooperation between the two organizations, for developing fraternal relations among the Islamic and Arab countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres and in the information sphere within the framework of increasing fraternal ties, and for protecting the Arab-Muslim civilization, which is governed by principles of justice and tolerance.

This cooperation falls within the framework of coordinating efforts to achieve more progress for the benefit of the Arab and Islamic communities and for the purpose of safeguarding their common interests and struggling against colonialism, racism and exploitation in all its forms with a view to consolidating these countries' security and world peace.

FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES IN GDR ON OFFICIAL VISIT 6 SEP

For East Berlin reportage on visit to GDR by the head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, see the German Democratic Republic section of 8 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GHALI INVITES SHAMIR TO CAIRO ON WORKING VISIT

NC081320 Cairo Domestic Service in ASrabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A statement has been issued by the Egyptian foreign ministry saying that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has addressed an invitation to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir [to visit Egypt] on behalf of the Egyptian foreign ministry. In response to this invitation, Yitzhaq Shamir will arrive in Cairo at noon on Tuesday, 9 September, on a 2-day working visit.

Discussions will be held between both ministers and their aides at the foreign ministry tomorrow evening. Both sides will deal with questions pertaining to normalization.

GHALI SAYS COMMITTEE DRAWING UP WORKING PAPER

NC081504 Cairo MENA in English 1457 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali said that the committee, formed to prepare for bilateral Egyptian-American meetings, and the summit conference by President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin is currently drawing an Egyptian working paper.

According to this working paper, Egypt abides by several principles, mainly a commitment to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which stipulates Israel withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.

The Egyptian working paper also stipulates that the establishing of Israeli settlements is an illegal matter putting new obstacles on the path of peace, and the Palestinian people should exercise their right to self determination, Dr Ghali said.

In a statement today the Egyptian state minister said these three principles will represent the political and legal framework which Egypt will respect and within which Egypt will act.

The Egyptian delegation will submit the working paper to the American side first, in order to find conciliatory solutions.

Dr. Ghali further said that the talks will start at a bilateral level between the United States and Egypt and the United States and Israel, to be followed by preparatory tripartite meetings.

Meanwhile, Dr. Ghali will attend the ordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opens in New York on September 16. Preliminary meetings for the summit conference are expected to be held in New York within the next few weeks.

EGYPT 'NOT WORRIED' BY ISRAELI STAND ON JERUSALEM

NC081416 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] General Mubarak said Egypt was "not worried" by the Israeli position on Jerusalem. "Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank, whether we want it or not," and the negotiations must include Jerusalem, whether we want it or not," he said.

The Egyptian vice-president called on the two countries to reestablish a "climate of confidence" before resuming trilateral negotiations with the United States. Once such a climate was established, he said, delegations could meet in the United States to tackle the question of Palestinian autonomy.

Gen. Mubarak said that the Camp David accords remained the fundamental basis for negotiations on the Palestinian question, and their importance should not be minimized.

But he said it was now "incumbent on Israel" to restore confidence between Israel and Egypt so that talks could pick up where they left off.

Regarding recent overtures by Western European countries to participate in peace talks, Gen. Mubarak said he recognized that Europe had a "large role" to play in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He described European statements at the Venice summit in June as an important contribution to the development of the peace process.

Among topics discussed by Gen. Mubarak and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were French-Egyptian relations and international developments.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK MEETS WITH FRENCH LEADERS

For reportage on Vice President Husni Mubarak's visit to France for talks on a new EC Middle East initiative, see the France section of the 8 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FORMER ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER RABIN ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC082133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--Former Israeli prime minister and Israeli Labor Party member Yitzhaq Rabin arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv tonight on a private 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay in Egypt Yitzhaq Rabin will meet with President Anwar as-Sadat.

Rabin was met at the airport by Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS ON ANGOLA CONDEMNED

NC081317 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--The Arab Republic of Egypt has strongly condemned the treacherous attacks which the government of the racist regime in South Africa has launched against the territory and people of fraternal Angola. The Arab Republic of Egypt has also reaffirmed its full solidarity with the government and people of Angola in confronting this new racist aggression.

An official source at the foreign ministry has stated that these attacks indicate that the racist regime in Pretoria continues to defy the international principles and efforts. The Arab Republic of Egypt has further appealed to the world society, the United Nations' Organization of African Unity and fraternal African states to strengthen their solidarity and intensify their efforts in order to firmly resist the actions and attacks by the racist regime, support the heroic struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and back the African confrontation states.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--Egypt's new ambassador to Spain, Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Ghaffar, left Cairo for Madrid this afternoon to assume his post there. He succeeds Former Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghaffar. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1217 GMT 2 Sep 80 NC]

BUTRUS REACTS TO KUWAITI CRITICISM

NC081338 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has announced that Lebanon will ask the Arab League to ask its member states to announce their adherence to the positions already decided on the south. He added that, further to this, Lebanon wanted the question of the south to go on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Referring to the Kuwaiti foreign minister's charge that the Lebanese Government has failed to deal with the Lebanese problem, Butrus said: The Kuwaiti foreign minister's statement appears to be one in defense of the failure attributed to the Arabs, including state of Kuwait, to tackle the Lebanese crisis. I can even say that had any Arab state, including Kuwait, suffered a fraction of what Lebanon has suffered, it would not have endured as Lebanon has. If the Arabs wanted to unite their ranks, they would have been able to considerably help Lebanon surmount its crisis.

Answering a question, Minister Butrus said: Lebanon will take advantage of the Arab League ordinary session by raising the question of Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and by asking the Arab states to exert all possible pressure to deter the aggressors and help promote security and stability in the south. If we are to aspire for more, as we did when we went to the Tunis summit conference, then we must be sure that the Arab states are prepared to contribute with all their resources to settling the crisis of the south and to implementing the UN resolutions.

He concluded that Lebanon still had not been notified of the final date for the Arab summit conference, and that he had not yet decided on when he would leave for New York to lead the Lebanese delegation at the United Nations.

ARAB LEAGUE ENVOY ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC081725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Hammad as-Sid, the personal envoy of the Arab League secretary general, arrived in Beirut airport from Algiers this afternoon to resume the dialogue with the Lebanese officials on the situation in Lebanon in general and in the south in particular.

INTERNATIONAL MUSLIM ORGANIZATION ATTACKS SYRIAN REGIME

NC090746 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the existence of an "International Organization of the Muslim Brotherhood" was revealed for the first time when the Cairo magazine AD-DA'WAH, organ of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, published a statement by this organization attacking the Syrian regime for "oppressing and persecuting the brotherhood movement in Syria."

The statement said: "With all its power, the International Organization of the Muslim Brotherhood stands by the struggling Syrian people who have risen up to defend their sacred things and to preserve their religion, values and freedoms.... against the regime, which seeks to abolish the Syrian Islamic personality and impose its domination...."

The statement added that the "Muslim Brotherhood Movement in Syria is being subjected to a new ordeal."

Brotherhood, Syrian Forces Clash

NC081310 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Reports from Aleppo speak of bloody clashes between Syrian forces and Muslim Brotherhood members. It has been reported that 1 soldier [not further identified] killed 30 military personnel and then committed suicide.

On Thursday, a Syrian army unit in Aleppo surrounded Al-Kallasah, Karm Mayjar and Sab' Bahrat and clashed with the Muslim Brotherhood. Grenades and heavy machineguns were used; there were a number of casualties.

On Friday, a fierce clash broke out in Qabu Hananu. The area was besieged by troops. Five Muslim Brotherhood members were killed and some weapons were seized.

In Al-Maydan, a Syrian army unit surrounded some buildings where Muslim Brotherhood members were hiding. After an ultimatum to the Muslim Brotherhood to surrender, a clash broke out involving handgrenades, and 2 members of the special unit were killed, 3 buildings were demolished, 7 Muslim Brotherhood members were killed and 15 civilians were wounded.

CLASHES IN EASTERN BEIRUT REPORTED

NC081812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] In the separatist ghetto area, an atmosphere of tension and caution prevailed in the areas of Ad-Dikwanah-Sin al-Fil in the wake of the clashes which took place there between the Phalangist gangs and armed men belonging to the Lebanese Youth Movement. There were many casualties.

VOL NOTES GENERAL ERSKINE, PALESTINIAN AGREEMENT

NC062037 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] A local news agency reports that well-informed sources have revealed to it that UNIFIL commander General Erskine concluded a secret agreement over 1 month ago with the Palestinian Resistance Command allowing its elements to be present in and pass through the UN area of operations. The agency adds that the UN command in New York has addressed a strongly worded letter to General Erskine holding him personally responsible for the agreement. Erskine consequently informed the Palestinian command that the agreement was abolished.

LIBYA

AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI, MAKES STATEMENT

JN081743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tripoli--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and his delegation arrived in Tripoli at 1400 today.

He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Revolution Command Council member; Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, commander of the armed forces; Maj Al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, commander of the people's army; secretaries of the general people's committees; senior armed forces officers; 'Ali Hasan, director of the Libyan-Syrian relations office in Tripoli; Libyan-Syrian relations office staff; heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Tripoli; Syrian Arab citizens residing in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and hundreds of thousands of Libyan citizens.

In a statement to the press at the airport, President Hafiz al-Asad said:

I am very happy at this moment. We have come to beloved Libya, the land of the 1 September revolution, to meet with Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who in his revolution anniversary speech announced that which captured the attention of the Arab nation and brought jubilation to the Arab masses, when he spoke of Libyan-Syrian unity. What the brother colonel spoke of reflects the Arab citizen's aspirations at all times and places, particularly in the current stage affecting our Arab nation. We could say that this time has been darkened to some extent because As-Sadat has surrendered, some Arabs have retreated and Israel and the United States are trying to spread a state of despair and to impose themselves upon our Arab masses in every Arab country. At such a time, the colonel called for unity between Libya and Syria and Syria responded fully to this proposal. We in Syria and our Arab people in Libya are experiencing genuine jubilation. We have come to meet with the great Libyan masses. We convey to the Libyan people, to the Libyan masses, the greetings and sentiments of the Syrian masses and the love of every Syrian citizen. All Syrian citizens pledge that we will remain together all along the road. We will not heed obstacles and will defy difficulties until we build a unity that will be a strong and protective shield not only for Libya and Syria but for our Arab nation and for every Arab country as well.

Greetings from the heart to brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Greetings from the heart too to our Libyan Arab people as well, from every citizen in Syria.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also made a statement, in which he expressed confidence that the Syrian people will respond to the call for unity.

He said: I am confident that the Syrian people will respond to the call, because they are a noble and unionist people. They are at the vanguard of the unionist masses and Damascus is the beating hearting heart of Arabism. Its support for unity is a matter we take for granted. What is important, however, is how the people will play their role in unifying the Arab nation and in creating other Arab efforts.

AL-QADHDHAFI, AL-ASAD SPEAK ON UNITY ISSUE

Al-Qadhdhafi Address

LD081548 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1332 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress and general secretary of the general secretariat of the General People's Congress at the Bab al-'Aziziyah Assembly Hall, Tripoli--live; Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 2002 GMT on 8 September carries recorded "text" of Al-Qadhdhafi's speech; the recording omits the last five paragraphs of the speech as monitored live from Tripoli]

[Text] In the name of God, brothers, we greet Brother Hafiz al-Asad, who has just arrived to join the holy march, the march of unity and liberation. Brother Hafiz al-Asad, the Arab president, who is the most unionist and who holds strong convictions on Arab unity, is the son of Syria, son of the Syrian people, the Syrian people who are lovers of Arab unity. He is the son of Damascus, the throbbing heart of Arabism. Brothers, we will (?not) stand alone to raise the banners of unity and liberation--we have with us a brother who believes in unity, who believes in liberation, a steadfast hero in the face of Zionism, reaction and colonialism. He is Brother Hafiz al-Asad. Behind him, standing with us, are the Syrian people who worship Arab unity, the Syrian people who are lovers of Arab unity (?the sons of Damascus) the throbbing heart of Arabism. His presence with us today is the greatest proof of the response of the Arab nation to the call of Arab unity. The eastern and western parts are meeting now for unity and liberation. [applause; chants of "Al-Fatah is a unionist revolution"] I say that the presence of Brother Hafiz al-Asad among us in these hours to take part in this great unionist march is an indication that the call for union is being met with positive response on the part of the free men of the Arab nation, those who seek liberation, unity, dignity and honor. But those who seek ignominy and disgrace, personal benefits and power-- they do not respond to the call for Arab unity. [applause; chants of "Al-Fatah is a unionist revolution"]

A true response, a rapid response to the call for Arab unity comes from Syria, the land of resistance, the land of heroism, [applause] from Damascus, the throbbing heart of pan-Arabism over which fly the flags of resistance and challenge to Zionism, reaction and colonialism. [applause; slogans on unity] Colonialism, Zionism and reaction want Syria isolated and to fall, because this would mean the collapse of Arab steadfastness. Colonialism, Zionism and reaction want to form a barrier to the way between unity and Syria so that Syria remains isolated, so that Syria's steadfastness will collapse and so that colonialism, Zionism and reaction may triumph. But Syria [applause] but Syria, brothers, under the leadership of Brother Hafiz al-Asad has disappointed colonialism, Zionism and reaction. Syria, indeed, wanted to be the first to say "yes" to the call for Arab unity, the call for liberation. [indistinct slogans] Brothers, unity is one of the most important tasks facing us today. Arab unity is not easy because it means the deliverance of the Arab nation, the life of the Arab nation, and a sure defeat for the forces hostile to the Arab nation. Therefore, one of the biggest tasks you are now facing is the task of establishing Arab unity. [slogans on Arab unity]

Brothers, unity between Libya and Syria, the setting up of a merger unity between Libya and Syria, is the biggest challenge to the Arab will. [slogans]

Brothers, it may be easy to set up unity between two Arab countries having common borders, but the establishment of unity between Libya and Syria must be realized whatever the cost is so that we may prove the capability of Arab will of standing in defiance, prove the capability of the Arab nation of reformulating its own life, and also prove the capability of the Arab masses of overcoming the geographical element and later defeating the will of colonialism. [applause chants of "Al-Fatah is a unionist revolution"]

Unity between Libya and Syria has an extremely deep significance. It is more important than any unity that takes place between two neighboring countries. By unity between Libya and Syria we want to subject your will, O Arabs, we want to subject it to the test, to a historic and strategic test, before the world. We want to subject the will of the Arab nation to the test. [chanting of unity slogans] Every Arab unionist must realize the deep significance of the establishment of a merger of unity between Libya and Syria in spite of all the circumstances, the circumstances of challenge to this unity, as well as the normal circumstances and the artificial circumstances. Brothers, we want to test ourselves. Is this nation worthy of living, or does it deserve to be enslaved by America, the Israelis and the reactionaries? [slogans]

The Arab unionists who express the will of the Arab nation are being subjected today to the gravest test, a historic and strategic test to which the entire world bears witness, namely, will the Arab will succeed in this test and achieve a merger of unity between Libya and Syria or will such will fail? By this test our enemies will make judgement of this nation or they will continue to oppress this nation, scorn the Arab nation and continue to occupy it, humiliate it and divide it. They have to reconsider their calculations and to reconsider all their reckless stances toward the Arab nation and to reckon with such an Arab nation. This depends on the extent of the success of the Arab will in Libya and Syria in accepting this challenge and in persisting for success in this historic and strategic test before the world. With the establishment of unity between Libya and Syria more than one meaning is achieved, more than one truth is established and more than one course of international events will change by the establishment of unity between Libya and Syria. This will prove that the will of challenge and the will of the effective ability of the Arab nation is not dead and is not defeated and that it is capable of resisting and is capable of once more creating life. [chanting]

Success in building unity between Libya and Syria will help defeat of the forces of colonialism, which are hostile to the Arab nation, which hold the effectiveness of this nation in contempt and which belittle its ability to forge unity, liberation and steadfastness. We seek in the emergence of unity between Libya and Syria to defy the United States, Israel, the world through an Arab will which is capable of realizing unity from North Africa to Syria. [applause]

The unity between Libya and Syria, brothers, must not be viewed from the angle of gain or loss. We accept all the loss that this unity may entail, but in it there is a great gain, the victory of Arab dignity and Arab will over all the challenges raised against the Arab nation by its enemies. [chants, applause]

This is not unity of problems, unity of benefits or a unity of pragmatism. It is a moral unity, a unity through which we may lose materially but will succeed before the world morally and in terms of our will. This is a unity to restore the honor, dignity and ability of the Arab nation. Brothers, this unity is historical. It is not economic unity. It is not a unity from which to gain benefits. It is not a materialistic unity. This is a historical unity. This is a unity under which Arab will is put to the test. Under it the Arab nation will be tested: Can it survive or will it die under the feet of its enemies?

First and foremost, this unity is a unity of defiance. First and foremost, it is a unity of challenging As-Sadat, Arab reaction, the United States, the Israelis and all the enemies of the Arab nation and the enemies of the peoples.

This unity, brothers, this unity is a unity of dignity, a unity of dignity, a unity of steadfastness; it is proof that this nation is alive and that it refuses to submit and surrender. This nation is now undergoing the most severe test: Either it trusts itself and achieves this unity or it loses confidence. Then the enemies of the Arab nation would be proved right in going to the greatest lengths to humiliate the Arab nation, in occupying the territories of the Arab nation and in belittling the Arab nation and its prestige. Brothers, this nation has lost respect, lost its prestige. And now it is losing its place in the sun, on earth before the advance of the American and Israeli forces. Brothers, the Arab nation is now being humiliated as a nation everywhere in its lands. And, after this humiliation, after the destruction of morale, as the enemy believes, the hordes of aggression--Israeli and American aggression--have advanced. The American forces now advance in Muscat, Oman, Somalia, Egypt, moving toward strategic objectives in the Arab land. Why? For what reason? Because America believes that this nation does not deserve to live, that the will of this nation has been destroyed, that the Arabs have lost the ability to reformulate life. America believes that the Arabs have been humiliated to the point of accepting aggression, of accepting colonialism; to the point where humiliation has become the daily lot of the Arabs. But brothers, for these reasons, for this humiliation of the Arab nation, [word indistinct] oil, factories [word indistinct] homes and farms, but the will to challenge America, Israel and the enemies of the Arab nation triumphs. [applause]

I tell you brothers, you must understand the meaning of this unity on this memorable day. He who considers unity a source of economic gain should go and eat the leftovers of America, reaction and Zionism. He who expects unity to help him get a powerful post is not one of us; he should join the bandwagon of treachery and the caravan of ignominy and disgrace where he could find a post of influence. He who wants unity to bring material benefits, selfish interest, will have to rush where interests are sold and bought. But he who stays in this unity, he who stays in this battle, is the one who sacrifices selfish material interests and wants dignity and will to triumph. [applause, slogans]

Therefore, brothers, this unity is different from the 1958 unity, the 1958 unity; those who [words indistinct] of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in Damascus where led by the exploiters, merchants and businesmen, the forces hostile to progress and to the popular masses. That unity brought benefits to these very sections of the population that later destroyed unity, because these sections had hypocritically upheld the unity march in order to maintain their material gains from unity. Then when the unity of those who were after gains was realized, this unity was destroyed, the unity of those who were after gains, the unity of merchants and exploiters. This unity was destroyed by the same forces of exploitation which had drummed for it.

So that unity does not fail, sifting must commence right from the very first day of the march of unity--the sifting of the antipopular masses forces, the sifting of the forces of exploitation. They must be destroyed in a vigilant popular march [applause] because, brothers, the Arab right is but a link in the chain of the international right which ends in Washington. The forces of exploitation inside the Arab world are but a link in the chain of the forces of world exploitation. The Arab right is a link in the chain of the international right, which ends in Washington.

The forces of the right and of exploitation are but one; they have common interests and are natural allies. It follows that the masses who are in search of progress and for mobiiization of the largest manpower resources in the battle of building up unity and liberation cannot ally themselves with the antimasses forces, with the forces that have common interests with U.S. colonialism, with Zionism and with reaction. These anti-masses forces are antiunity. The profiteering forces have no dignity. The exploita-tionists have no honor; their honor is [word indistinct]. This is a unity of honor, a unity of dignity, a unity of will. It is not the unity of those who seek profits, those who are after advantages. [applause] This unity, brothers, is not a unity in which we want private trade to grow, nor is it a unity which makes the pockets and bellies of businessmen swell. Never. By this unity we want to challenge the United States, challenge Zionism. There is no room in this unity for a profiteer or exploiter. This is the unity of those who are in search of dignity, those who are in search of the pride of the Arab nation. This nation [word indistinct] has pride; it raises its head high and hoists its banners high. [applause]

This unity, brothers, is being imposed by the will of those who have decided to die for the sake of the Arab nation so as to remove shame by blood and fire. Those who defend Arab dignity--not those who search for wealth, benefit and personal gains--incite and call for this unity and are in the front lines of it. Those who want the Arab nation to be respected and stand up even to the U.S. atom bombs are at the fore of this march of unity. This is a unity of challenge. This unity has become inevitable in view of the situation in which the Arab nation finds itself today. By declaring this unity we want to declare that there are Arabs who have decided to defy, decided to confront, decided uniterally to die because this is the free self-decision which no one else shares with you should you decide to die.

The unity decision between Libya and Syria is the decision of death; this is the only decision which is not tabled for voting at the UN General Assembly, nor is it put before the Security Council or the Arab League or any parliament. The decision to die is made by the free and the honorable.

Thus, only the honorable will make sacrifices to achieve the unity of Libya and Syria. It is they who adopted the decision to die. [applause and slogans] It is they who decided to announce to the world that America is not undefeatable. It is they who decided that the Arab nation, in unity, is capable of defeating America and of thumbing its nose at America before the world. [applause, chanting]

The defeatists, those like As-Sadat, halted the war. Why? Because America entered the battle. He recognized the enemy and surrendered. Why? Because America entered the battle. We, in this unity, reject this logic. This is the logic of the capitulators and defeatists. Who said: If America enters the battle the fighting stops? On the contrary, we say: If America enters, fighting must be intensified. That fighting should include all the Arab front and that fighting should develop [word indistinct] the Arab nation and its ability to make sacrifices. [chanting]

Brothers, with this unity we want to alert the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. We want to ring the bells of unity, the bells of liberation and the bells of return. [chanting, applause] With this unity, brothers, we want to cry the cry of sacrifice. With this unity we want to declare death as the peak of resolutions, the first and foremost unionist resolution between Libya and Syria is the resolution of death. We want to declare the resolution of death before America, before the Israelis and before the world. We freely adopt such a resolution. [applause, chanting]

I am not a trustee, a leader, a commander or anything else. The time has come when we must go back to being struggling soldiers; this is the decision which every Arab must make at this grave hour. At this moment, brothers, we do not need secretaries or [word indistinct]; what we need are honorable people who remove shame by their blood. Brothers, we want to search for those who fight and have made the decision of death. Through this unity we want to say to the Arab nation that things have come to a head; that imminent danger has become a fact in the world of the Arabs; that, in order to live and to regain self-respect, the Arab nation has no alternative but sacrifice and martyrdom and to place all its potential of sacrifice, of giving and of martyrdom in the battle of unity and liberation.

What has contributed to the defeat of the Arab nation is submission to the will of the rulers, the secretaries, the [word indistinct], the kings, the sultans and ministers. All have made major contributions to striking from within at the will of the Arab nation; they are headed by As-Sadat. Today we are not looking for a leader for this unity. Even As-Sadat, who is in the garbage can of history and is among the trash, is a president for life; disgrace and shame on this [word indistinct] in the list of where As-Sadat is. We are not looking for a leader of this unity; we are looking for a fighting soldier who makes the decision of death, the decision to die for unity. [applause] Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir is dead. We are not looking for Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir again. But we are looking for Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's nation which will be reborn to embody his aspirations and principles. We are not looking for Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir again; we are looking for a soldier who carries the banner of liberation, the banner of challenge, the banner of steadfastness, the banner of unity, the banner of sacrifice. This is what we are looking for now.

This unity means readiness to die for dignity. It does not mean other benefits. This unity, brothers, must be achieved at any cost because the damaging alternative is complete recolonization of the Arab homeland or the destruction of the Arab will. But with this unity, we want to show that this will is not yet destroyed. The forces of America have advanced and have established bridgeheads for themselves in the Arab homeland, thus violating the sanctity of this Arab homeland. We have not decided to invade America; we have not gone to establish military bases in any of the American states. But we have decided to attack the American bases in the Arab homeland. By so doing we will be exercising the right of legitimate defense of our existence in the Arab land. [applause, slogans]

We want, brothers, to prove to America itself that an Arab exists who does not fear America, that an Arab exists who has decided to die. This is what America really fears. We want to prove to America that there exist in the Arab homeland people who have decided to die, people who say to America, before the world and on the air: To hell with you! [applause]

Who says America is invincible? Who says so? Who says America cannot be confronted? America can be confronted and can be defeated by the Arab nation. America must be obliged to stand on equal footing with the Arab nation, a nation with a history that goes back thousands of years. The history of America's outcasts goes back just 200 years. A nation of mercenaries--we say it now--which must respect the Arab nation, a great nation where the eternal mission originated. The Arab nation is capable, through its material and moral potential, of forcing America to respect the Arab nation. And America one day must stand on equal footing with the Arab nation. [applause, slogans] All depends on the will of the Arab nation.

Victory or defeat depends on the will of the Arab nation. Liberation depends on the will of the Arab nation. Defeat of the United States depends on the will of the Arab nation. Defeat of [words indistinct] depends on the Arab nation's will.

As for those who believe that forces outside the Arab nation are involved, they are deluding themselves. These are excuses which lack proof, unreal excuses [words indistinct]. Everything depends on the Arab will. The final say belongs to the Arab nation [words indistinct]. [chants of approval]

And in order that the unitary tide may continue and not (?stop) and in order that this unity may remain steadfast after its emergence in the face of the challenges, it must be the unity of the Syrian people and the Libyan people, not the unity of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Hafiz al-Asad. [applause, chants of approval] This unity should favor the Syrian and Libyan peoples and the popular masses, not another Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. In this age there has been no president except Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and he is dead. This unity is being achieved for the popular masses and is protected by the popular masses.

There is no place fo another quintet. There is no place for a new Kuzbari. There is no place even for a new 'Amir. The only thing that can replace all these good or bad examples is the popular masses--Libyan and Syrian masses. This is the unity of tomorrow--the popular unity. [applause]

Brothers, and now Brother Hafiz al-Asad, who has come right away for the sake of Arab unity. [applause] He has come and behind him are a steadfast people who love unity and die for it. He has come from Damascus, the throbbing heart of Arabism, which remained despite the setbacks and the enemies, keeping the banners of unity lofty and fluttering. The banner of unity was not dropped from the hands of the Syrians who [words indistinct]. [applause, chants of approval]

Al-Asad Address

LD082114 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the Bab Al-'Asasiyah Hall in Tripoli--live; Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1922 GMT on September carries full recording of Al-Asad's speech]

[Text] God is great! This is our Arab people. [shouts and chanting] God is great! These are our Arab masses. God is great! This is our great Arab people. God is great! These are the great Libyan masses. [shouts and applause] These are the masses of brave Libya. [shouts for the revolution and unity] These are the masses of brave Libya. These are the masses of Arab unity. These are the masses who are demanding unity and are capable of imposing unity because the will of God is with the will of the masses. No one can go against the will of God. No one can go against the will of the masses. [shouts, applause] These are our beloved masses. These are the noble masses of Libya.

Greetings to you from the heart. Greetings to you from every citizen in your Syrian Arab region. Brothers, we have come to you from Arab Syria, We have come to you from Arab Syria, bringing you the greetings of the sons of Arab Syria. [applause, shouts] We have come to you from Arab Syria, bringing you the sentiments of the masses of Arab Syria and their love. [applause, shouts]

We have come to you from Arab Syria, bringing you and my brother and yours, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause] every greeting and all our love and sincerity from your brothers and your kith and kin in every Syrian town and village.

We have come to you, in this beloved country, to clasp your hands and to embrace a pan-Arab and unionist embracement with genuine aim. [applause, chanting] We have come to you, beloved, we have come to you, beloved, to embrace the embracement of unity, the embracement of Arab unity so that it might be a support to us and to all Arabs, defending us and all Arabs; defending our dignity; retrieving our rights and defeating our enemies. It is for this purpose that we have come today to meet you. [applause]

We have come to you from Damascus. [chants of: "Long live Arab unity"] We have come to you from Damascus. We have come to you from Damascus, Arab Damascus, bringing the will, the will of unity, also bringing the sentiment, the sentiment of unity. The will of unity and the sentiment of unity are together capable of surmounting all difficulties irrespective of their magnitude. Together they are capable of burning all obstacles irrespective of their magnitude--these obstacles which stand in the way of achieving our great hope, our sacred hope: Arab unity. [applause and chanting of unity slogans]

Brothers and sons, we have been moved by your call for unity: We in Syria were moved by your call for unity; the call of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for unity moved us. [applause] This man, this noble man believes in his one Arab nation and works relentlessly for the unity of this nation, proceeding from the fact that unity is the road to dignity and pride for every Arab citizen. [applause]

Brothers, we are one nation which has been divided by colonialism. Let us struggle in order that we may obliterate the traces of colonialism from our Arab homeland. We are one nation which has been divided by colonialism; let us destroy and obliterate every trace of this colonialism from our Arab land, in the east and in the west. [applause] We are one nation which colonialism has divided; let the Arab masses in Libya and in Syria be the vanguard of the Arab masses in realizing Arab unity. [applause] let our Arab masses in Libya and Syria be the vanguard of the Arab masses in moving from one Arab era to another, from the era of Arab division to the era of Arab unity. [applause]

Brothers, sons of the great Arab Libyan people! Each of us Arabs tries to build at the regional level. Each of us tries to build at the regional level as much as possible. But the possibilities to build at the regional level always remain limited however big they may be. And building at the regional level can never meet the material and spiritual needs of the Arab individual, however big and wide the operation may be. Our regional achievements, no matter how strong they may be, remain threatened in their very existence while we do not surround them with a secure national citadel, while we do not surround them with the citadel of Arab unity. [applause]

Arab unity, brothers, is the hope which, if realized, would be the effective balm to all that from which we suffer. And it would the deadly disease to all the enemies of the Arab nation, to all the traitors and agents in this Arab nation. [applause] Arab unity is the road to dignity; Arab unity is the path to confrontation and liberation.

When we speak about confronting aggression and about liberation, we must realize in advance that unity is the serious and effective means of confrontation, liberation and recovery of every usurped right in the Arab land. [applause]

When we speak of the Palestinian question, of the Arabs' struggle in order to triumph in this issue, we must understand that Arab unity is the most important and necessary condition for our victory in our struggle for the cause of Palestine. [applause]

When we speak of freedom, we realize that freedom of the individual cannot be secured without the nation to which he belongs being free itself. How can we speak of freedom while our Arab nation is partitioned? Where is freedom to be found while our Arab nation is divided? When we want to ensure freedom we must strive and struggle for the realization of Arab unity. [applause]

Brothers, it is for confrontation that we want unity; for steadfastness we want unity; for liberation we want unity; for Palestine we want unity; for Arab dignity we want unity; for Arab freedom we want unity; for Arab socialism we want unity; and for unity as such we want unity. [applause]

Brothers, in this framework we will move forward together, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, so that we may build the citadel of unity. And, I am telling you on behalf of the Syrian people we are with you without reservation or hesitation on the road to liberation and unity. [applause] Brothers, I repeat what I said to you; I repeat and I tell you on behalf of the Syrian people, on behalf of your brothers and kin in Arab Syria: we are with you without hesitation or reservation on the road to liberation and unity. [applause]

Brothers, brothers in the great Arab Libya; you have shown the road to the Arab masses; you have taken to the path of honor, the path of glory, the path of honor by taking to the road of unity. [applause]

We will move forward together in order to build high the citadel of unity; and we must realize in advance, we must be vigilant with regard to the enemies of unity, to the methods of the enemies of unity, their expected conspiracies. We must watch out for the tricks of the enemies of unity so that we may resist them at the right time, at the right moment. These enemies which are going to mobilize their energies and potential, just as they did in the past; and they succeeded in the past. But they must fail now. We must defeat them, and this depends on your vigilance and your will. [applause, chanting]

The unity for which you are calling is your own will, and your will is destiny. If you want unity, there will be unity. [applause] We know that Israel is going to do everything possible in order to obstruct the unity for which you have been calling, for which your kin in Arab Syria have been calling. [applause, chanting] And I am with you from this very moment: I write to you with my 10 fingers [as heard], and I say as you say: one Arab people, one Arab army! [applause, chanting]

Brothers, we will move forward together and build the unity which we have been seeking for ourselves, without forgetting for one single moment the enemies of unity and the moves of the enemies of unity.

We will always be vigilant to these enemies, toall their detachments, and especially the separatists who believe in separatism in our Arab nation and who at the same time hold aloft the banner of Arab unity; the separatists who are doing all they can in order to entrench the facts of partition and division, but at the same time they decorate themselves with Arab unity badges and hold aloft the banner of Arab unity. The most dangerous enemies of Arab unity are the separatists in deeds and unionists in words. [applause]

Enemies of unity, some of them at least, have begun attacking unity since you launched the call for it here in Tripoli. Israel began attacking unity, and As-Sadat began to attack unity. I trust your heard what As-Sadat said about the project of the merger-unity between Syria and Libya. As-Sadat said, among other things, thatthis unity was the act of children and adolescents. God gracious! The unity of the Arabs, the unity of the nation called an act of children and adolescents! The unity of the nation, As-Sadat says, means an act of children and adolescents! As for the betrayal of the nation which As-Sadat has been conducting, that is called the act of mature men! [applause and anti-As-Sadat slogans]

Brothers, in As-Sadat's ethics, Arab unity means offhandedness, games and acts of adolescence, while surrendering to the enemy, friendship with Israel and tying Arab Egypt to Israel means manhood, balance, nationalism and courage! This is As-Sadat's opinion. At any rate, we do not expect the man who has surrendered to Israel, we do not expect the man who has betrated the Arabs to be with the Arabs: We do not expect the man who has betrayed the Arab nation to be with Arab unity and with the Arab nation. [applause] We do not expect someone who has betrayed the fraternal people of Egypt, the dear people of Egypt, to be with us and with the Arab nation, even is he is the self-styled believer--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. [anti-As-Sadat slogans]

But unity is a force capable of resisting its enemies; it is a force which can confront its enemies; a force capable of eliminating and smashing its enemies and the agents in the first place, the agents in the ranks of the Arab nation. [applause] But, brothers, the people of Egypt, the dear people of Egypt, the fraternal people of Egypt will never surrender, nor will As-Sadat be able to impose his own surrender on our people in Egypt, this great people which never in all their history have separated themselves from their one Arab nation.

Throughout history they have been an indivisible part of this nation, struggling with this nation and this nation struggling with them on the same course, for a sole objective: Arab unity and one Arab nation. [applause]

Egypt cannot be an enemy to the Arabs, and neither As-Sadat nor Begin can impose this on Egypt. Sooner or later Egypt must come back to be in the forefront of the Arab struggle, and to take its pride of a place, its prestigious place in the forefront of the one Arab nation. [applause and chanting] Arab Egypt--the Egypt of 'Abd an-Nasir, with which throughout our history we have fought together all the enemies of the Arabs homeland--this Egypt will destroy As-Sadat even though he has turned into a Zionist; it will drive Begin out despite his arrogance; and it will return to us, and then we will celebrate another pan-Arab feast, another unionist feast.

Brothers, let us vigorously move forward on the road to unity. Let us move forward, holding hands, energetically, with our heads held high.

Let us move forward full of confidence in victory together on the road to unity, liberation and victory until we achieve unity, liberation and victory. [applause, chanting] Brothers, sons of our valiant Arab Libyan people, let us rapidly establish the unity we want for ourselves; let us rapidly set up the unionist state we want for ourselves.

My greetings, and greetings of every Syrian citizen to every individual in this beloved country; my greetings, and greetings of every Syrian citizen to every one of you. [applause] My greetings and greetings of every Syrian citizen to every Arab Libyan citizen, male and female, and until we meet on the road to liberation and victory.

Peace and the blessing of God be upon you. [applause, chanting]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 6 SEP

LD080932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Sep (JANA)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived yesterday in Tripoli for a visit to the Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA at the airport he praised the historic speech by the leader, and in particular his call for a merger between Syria and the Jamahiriyah. He confirmed that such a unity would abort the imperialist plots being hatched against the Arab nation. He also praised bilaterial relations between the Jamahiriyah and Cuba.

MOROCCO

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ISSUES STATEMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD041358 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 4 Sep (MAP)--In a statement to MAP on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of diplomatic relations between Morocco and the USSR, the Soviet ambassador in Rabat, Yevgeniy Nersesov, stressed that there is excellent scope for the development of Moroccan-Soviet relations in the economic and technical fields, in particular with regard to phosphates and fishing. He explained that the 20-year protocol on the exchange of chemicals signed 10 March 1978 and the long-term trade agreement signed 2 July 1979 have contributed to the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

The ambassador added that the past years have contributed to laying down the foundations of cooperation between Morocco and the Soviet Union in various fields, pointing out that the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to have trade relations with Morocco. The ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union is prepared to place at Morocco's disposal its experience in the field of shale processing.

Regarding the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and make it Israel's capital, the ambassador said that the basic condition for a Middle East solution is Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and also the Palestinians' right to set up their own state. The ambassador also stressed his country's support for the resolutions adopted by the Jerusalem committee which met recently in Casablanca under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II in connection with the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem. The ambassador said that the Soviet people strongly condemn the Israeli decision and expressed his country's support for the Arab and Muslim countries in their confrontation with Israeli maneuvers. The ambassador stressed that his country supports the unity of African countries and the consolidation of cooperation and friendship relations among them.

BEGIN SPEAKS ON RESUMPTION OF TALKS, U.S. ELECTION

TA081813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has had a meeting this evening with military attaches at his office in Jerusalem. Afterward, reporter David Essing asked him what had been the keynote of his message to the military men.

[Begin recording] [Begin] First of all I greeted them to Jerusalem and I said--they understood it's good humor--if you don't tell your governments I greet you to Jerusalem, the capital of Israel. And then I said that there are some recriminations that we undertook in connection with Jerusalem so-called unilateral actions, so I told them the story of the capital of Italy, Rome, and there is the Italian attache. He attested that this story was a truthful one, that everything as far as the capital is concerned is always done by any nation in history unilaterally, so there is no basis for this recrimination whatsoever. [paragraph as heard]

Then I read to them the resolution of Fatah in the Damascus convention of May, about the liquidation of the Zionist entity and then I also told them about the latest developments in connection with the resumption of the automomy talks. I explained to them what is the autonomy; and about a possible summit between President Carter and President as-Sadat and myself. So, it was a very good meeting.

I asked for questions, but only one attache asked the following question: What message would you have for the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, and he said Judaea and Samaria, so I said: The message is of peace and respect and a wish to live together in human dignity. And I gave them some details about how the situation now is much better than it was 3 months ago. So, that was the talk.

[Essing] Mr Begin, there have been reports out in the United States saying that the renewal of the autonomy talks has been mainly to help President Carter in the election campaign. Could you comment on that?

[Begin] No, no, I don't accept that. I heard it said in Hebrew, but this is cynicism. Believe me, I am an old man, an old Jew. I am 67 years old. I have practiced politics nearly more than 50 years and cynicism is no wisdom. This is a cynical explanation. Well, if it happens during an election campaign, whose fault is it? What, in fact, President as-Sadat, let me say the Government of Egypt, suspended the talks and the United States were interested in the process of maintaining them, as we were and now, as I can say, President as-Sadat is, after we signed that agreement together with Ambassador Sol Linowitz. [sentence as heard] So that is a cynical misinterpretation. There is no basis for it. [End recording]

BEGIN SPEAKS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

TA090926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister received a pledge from President as-Sadat that he would see to it that in the future there would be a real normalization between the two states, and instructions will be given not to interfere with the trade and tourist contacts between them. Menahem Begin said this this morning in a meeting with political correspondents. On another issue he said that there is no foundation whatever to the impressions of Sol Linowitz or of others that he has allegedly backed off from his intention to transfer his office to East Jerusalem. The prime minister noted that he had told Linowitz on this issue: I would not have uttered one word had Carter decided where he would locate his office. It is nobody's affair where I place my office. The prime minister has informed the reporters that he will bring the issue to the Cabinet for decision at the time he deems suitable.

Menahem Begin said that the moving of embassies out of Jerusalem is regrettable, but it does not harm the status of the city. Begin attaches much importance to Carter's statement at the B'nai B'rith convention to the effect that Jerusalem is the center of the Jewish people's life. The prime minister said that he gave instructions to continue the vigorous action to discover the people who carried out the attempt on the lives of the Judaea and Samaria mayors. For the time being the investigation has not produced any results but it continues at full speed.

Further Statements

TA091034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin disclosed today in a meeting with political correspondents that the U.S. ambassador asked him to release detainees from the territories. Mr Begin said that he would be willing to release Jewish and Arab detainees if their release would not be detrimental to the state security, and he would bring this matter to the decision of the ministerial committee on defense.

As for another gesture which Israel was allegedly willing to make in order to resume the autonomy talks, Mr Begin explained that the ambassador's or others' impressions that Begin in his talks with Ambassador Linowitz intended to call off the transfer of his office to East Jerusalem were totally unfounded.

On the developments on the Syrian border the prime minister said that Israel is watching the Syrian intentions but occasionally there are conflicting reports and Israel must be watchful. Mr Begin spoke with gravity about the new arms acquisition of Iraq from West Germany which included 1200 tank carriers that can move Iraqi tanks to Israel's frontline during a war. He said that Israel would continue to work against Iraq's intention to develop nuclear weapons.

U.S. AID GROUP REJECTS MILITARY CONTROL, STOPS OPERATIONS

TA082021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The military government in the territories has asked the largest U.S. aid organization to allocate funds only in accordance with the military government's recommendations. Because the organization is not prepared to accept this condition, its activities have in fact ceased. The organization in question is ANERA [American Near East Refugee Aid], whose funds arrive directly from the U.S. defense office. [sentence as heard]

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that this step was taken because ANERA only helps development programs approved by the PLO and ANERA officials constantly visit the PLO offices in Amman. Not long ago the head of ANERA even attended a PLO reception for the Hebron hills deportees.

RABIN LEAVES FOR EGYPT; WILL MEET AS-SADAT

TA081955 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1835 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 8 Sep--MK Yitzhaq Rabin left today by an El Al flight for Egypt, where he will meet President Anwar as-Sadat.

At Ben-Gurion Airport he told the ITIM correspondent that, in addition to an interview for a series of articles he is publishing about meetings with personalities, he will also discuss regional affairs and the general world situation with President as-Sadat. He will return to Israel on Tuesday night.

The Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Mr Sa'd Murtada, went to the airport to see him off.

ETHIOPIA

DELEGATIONS TOUR TO EXPOSE DANGER OF U.S.-SOMALI PACT

LD071524 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 7 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] Three high-level delegations left this morning for Europe, Africa and North America to explain to world leaders the grievous consequences of the recent U.S.-Somalia military agreement for peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and the region, Ethiopia's strong opposition to the agreement and its position on the issue.

A delegation led by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE [the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia] Central Committee member, left for Moscow to deliver special messages from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, to the leaders of the USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Another delegation led by Comrade Yeholashet Girma, minister of coffee and tea development and COPWE Central Committee member, left Addis Ababa for Nairobi to deliver a special written message from the comrade chairman to the leaders of Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Uganda.

A third delegation led by Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis, a Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Eritrea region, this morning left for Havana to deliver the special message to the leaders of Cuba, Jamaica, Canada, Mexico, Panama and Spain.

In press statements given shortly before their departure, the leaders of the delegations disclosed they would explain to world leaders the dangerous implications of the U.S. imperialist military buildup in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf regions and the grievous consequences for the territorial integrity and revolution of Ethiopia and peace and stability in the peace-loving nations of the region of the establishment of U.S. bases at Berbera, Kismayu and other sites in Somalia in pursuance of the recent U.S.-Somali military agreement.

OPPOSITION CAPTURES TWO SOVIET MEDICAL EXPERTS

JN060951 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 30 Aug 80 p 16

[Excerpt] Khartoum--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Tegre, which opposes Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, has announced that it stormed the township of Akesum, the capital of Tegre, back in July. During the 9 and 1/2-hour operation, attempted for the first time, the front managed to capture two Soviet medical experts at the Akesum hospital.

Citing the Soviet prisoners, (Nikolay Grigory Dmitriy), 41 years old, and his wife, (Lidya Georgou Fina Igori), also 41, the front said that they came to Ethiopia 3 months ago and that together with others, they were about to leave for African states and the PDRY. The prisoners added that they had spent several months learning English.

KENYA

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR PRC AS ADVANCE DELEGATION FOR PRESIDENT

LD071540 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Sep 80 EA

[Text] A ministerial advance party consisting of the minister for industry, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Nicholas Biwott, and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Culture and Social Services, Mr Muchemi, left Nairobi yesterday for Beijing, China.

The delegation, which included officials from the ministries of foreign affairs, industry, energy and works, will try to identify projects which can be undertaken with Chinese cooperation. This delegation goes ahead of the presidential party due in Beijing later this month.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES REPLY TO UGANDAN PRESS ATTACK

LD052212 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Kenyan Government does not wish to be made the scapegoat for the ills affecting Uganda, and the leaders in that country should unite and seek solutions to their problems peacefully. This was contained in a Kenyan Government statement issued yesterday in answer to an editorial comment in yesterday's government-owned Uganda TIMES newspaper.

The newspaper accused Kenya of subverting Uganda's national interests. The statement said the Kenyan Government ignored the language used in the editorial, which contains serious allegations against the Kenyan Government, which has preached peace and good neighborliness in the eastern Africa region. The statement reminded Ugandan leaders that problems touching Uganda can only be solved through united efforts by all. Kenya, the statement continued, will continue promoting peace in the country and will continue to play her part in the achievement of unity throughout the world.

SOMALIA

SECURITY ADVISER OUTLINES SCOPE OF AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD081228 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 8 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] presidential adviser on security, Challe Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle, stated at a press conference at the presidential headquarters last night that the SDR and the United States had signed an economic, general cooperation and military agreement.

Challe Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle said that under the agreement U.S. aircraft and ships are permitted to have access to the Somali ports and airports of Mogadishu and Berbera. The presidential security adviser added that the access accorded the United States is similar to access accorded to any other country permitted to visit our territory. He pointed out that the U.S.-Somali agreement does not provide for a foreign military base, because the ownership, control and supervision of the ports and airports remain in the hands of the SDR.

Challe Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle said that it is astonishing that governments who permitted the establishment of foreign military bases in their own countries should now mount vociferous campaigns against the U.S.-Somali agreement. "We regard our agreement with the United States as cooperation between two governments and it was entered into in [word indistinct], mutual respect, equality and cooperation in the interests of both parties," Challe Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle declared.

CHAD

AGHBACH INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION, RELATIONS

GF071700 Kuwait AR-RA'Y al-'AMM in Arabic 7 Sep 80 p 18

[Interview given by Chadian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Acyl Ahamet Aghbach to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent Suhayl al-Khalidi in Tripoli, Libya--date not given]

[Text] [Aghbach] If the Arab world had known the true facts about the Chadian problem it would have played a major role in resolving this problem in view of its friendship with both east and West. Imperialist plans aim at halting the advancement of Islamic Arab Chadian culture. I am currently conveying messages to Arab kings, presidents and amirs.

[Question] Can you tell me something about the contents of these messages?

[Answer] They deal with the Egyptian intervention in Chad.

[Question] Egyptian intervention? Does Egypt have any interest in interfering in Chad?

[Answer] Egypt is supporting the rebel Hissein Habre. Muhammad, the Egyptian consul in Abeche--which is controlled by Hissein Habre--is regrettably involved in this matter. Egyptian planes loaded with arms, equipment and experts are landing in Abeche twice a week. We have driven Habre's forces out of (Aboko) and discovered Sudanese, Moroccan, Senegalese and Egyptian arms there. We will fight Egyptian imperialism, which has changed its stand after the Freetown conference. Egypt's peace with Israel has brought Israel closer to us. It is almost on our borders. Thus, Egypt's interference in Chad serves Israel's interests. It is supported in this by all states that have been mobilized to serve imperialism in this region.

[Question] Before he became minister of state for foreign affairs in Goukouni's government, Acyl Ahamet was trying to establish relations with some factions of the Palestinian resistance. I asked him about relations between Goukouni's government and the Palestinian resistance.

[Answer] We do not know the exact location of Yasir 'Arafat's headquarters. However, I have been asked by President Goukouni to meet with him in any Arab capital in which I may find him and explain the latest developments in Chad. We salute all Palestinian movements that are fighting for freedom and dignity.

[Question] When you said Egypt has joined the war do you mean that the United States is fighting you?

[Answer] It is natural for the countries fighting us in Chad to receive support from the great powers. These powers that have united and formed common markets and other organizations intended to fragment Africa. Chad is their first victim. Nigeria, Cameroon and others are next on their list.

[Question] You recently refused to meet Hissein Habre in a special conference?

[Answer] We have met at several conferences in the past, including the Lagos conference. Hissein Habre used to sign agreements only to violate them almost immediately. He rejects the evacuation of French forces. He refuses to disband his armed units. He refuses to release prisoners and rejects a cease-fire. These were the conditions for the formation of a government of national unity that were accepted by all factions. The government was formed and Hissein Habre carried out one condition--that which made him minister of state for national defense.

He then turned against this government and rebelled. Therefore, we cannot meet on the basis of front. We do not trust him. He has deceived Tombalbaye, Malloum and Goukouni. How can we meet with this man and conclude agreements that he quickly revokes?

[Question] What are Hissein Habre's cards?

[Answer] He is playing several cards. He was playing the Libyan card. Then he started playing the card of Muslims against Christians and northerners against southerners. Moreover, the imperialist media are helping him project his image, particularly when he played the card of Mrs Claustre, who was released by President Oueddei Goukouni. However, all these cards are no longer of any use.

[Question] Why are they of no use? Do you feel you are stronger militarily?

[Answer] I invite you and all free journalists to visit Ndjamena and see the military situation on the spot. We are about to end the war in our country created by French imperialism. The Chadian revolution is now firmly on its feet and will crush the rebellion. We will not capitulate tc anyone. The Libyan people have strongly supported us in our protracted struggle. We will not allow UN forces into the country. Neither will we allow the Chadian problem to be turned into an international issue, which is what the forces supporting Hissein Habre want.

ZAIRE

OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO VISIT BULGARIA 15 SEP

AB081404 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1423 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa 7 Sep (AZAP)--Zaire and Bulgaria have decided to redynamize their bilateral cooperation, declared the secretary of state for international cooperation, Citizen Lengema Julia Yubasa Makanga, who will pay a few days visit to Sofia starting 15 September at the head of a Zairian delegation. This delegation will, together with their Bulgarian counterparts, sign agreements which have been initialed since October 1977, in order to make them operational. These accords cover different fields, in particular commerce, culture, agriculture, agronomy, science and technology. Citizen Lengema stated that Bulgaria has expressed its intention to contribute to the development of agriculture, the priority sector in Zaire's economic recovery plan. Bulgaria has made a lot of progress in this field.

In Sofia, the two parties will also examine the possibility of broadening bilateral cooperation in the field of maritime and air transport in the future. The Zairian delegation will visit Bulgaria after their stay in the German Democratic Republic.

BRIEFS

COCOA PRODUCTION IN CAMEROON--Yaounde, 5 September (AFP)--Cocoa production reached the figure of 122,000 tons during the 1979-1980 cocoa season. That is 17,000 tons more than in 1978-1979. This was announced by the Cameroonian minister of economy and plan , Mr Youssoufa Daouda, to the governors and prefects of the cocoa producing regions who met in Yaounde on Friday to prepare for the new season which begins on 15 September. This year's production is the second best after the 1971-1972 production, which reached 124,000 tons. The minister also announced that in order to promote the development of the cocoa industry the producer price has been raised from 290 CFA francs to 300 CFA francs for a kilo of grade one and two cocoa. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1542 GMT 5 Sep 80 AB]

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS RELATIONS WITH NIGERIA NORMALIZED

AB081337 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Monrovia, 8 Sep (AFP)--Relations between Nigeria and Liberia, strained by the coup that killed President William Tolbert here in April, have been normalized and Nigerian Ambassador Edward Martins has returned to Monrovia, the Liberian Foreign Ministry announced today.

The ambassador had left, along with most of his staff, after a sequence of events that began with the coup that brought Master Sgt Samuel Doe and his Peoples Redemption Council of military men to power on April 12.

Late that month, a Liberian delegation was turned away from the economic summit of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos. In May, another delegation was barred from a meeting of the Economic Community of West African States in Lome Togo. On May 29, Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews said that Nigeria and other West African states had been instrumental in the latter exclusion and announced that Liberia was recalling its ambassadors from Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast for consultations.

Mr Matthews also said that Nigeria had been asked to reduce its nine-member mission in Liberia to two officials, the same number as the Liberian representation in Lagos. Today, the Liberian Foreign Ministry said that Mr. Martins and his staff had come back yesterday, and the Nigerian Embassy resumed duties at full strength.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI DEPARTS FOR OAU MEETING ON WESTERN SAHARA

AB081612 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari left Lagos this afternoon for Freetown, Sierra Leone, to attend the Organization of African Unity's special committee summit on Western Sahara. He was accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu; the special adviser on political affairs, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, and other top government officials. The president was seen off at the Murtala Mohamed Airport, Ikeja, by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, and a number of top government officials.

At the last OAU summit conference in July, it was decided that the committee should meet within 3 months, following the unanimous adoption of a Nigerian-sponsored resolution.

The presidents of Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, Sudan, Senegal and the host country will take part in discussions beginning tomorrow. As part of the OAU resolution, Morocco and the leaders of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic under the Polisario movement will also participate.

President Shagari is expected back in Lagos on Friday.

BUDGET REFORM PROPOSAL ENVISAGES INCREASED STATE REVENUES

AB032000 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 3 Sep 80

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Lagos, 3 Sep (AFP)--Nigeria, the African oil giant, is considering a budget reform that would cut the federal government's share of national revenue by more than 20 percent and give millions more dollars to the states and local entities.

The government in Lagos published a white paper this week calling for it to get 55 percent of Nigeria's revenue--85 percent of which comes from petroleum. In the last budget, adopted on June 12 by the National Assembly for a 9-month period, the federal government was allocated 76 percent of the 11,859 million naira (21,000 million dollars) in projected revenue.

Under the white paper's proposals, which are based on recommendations of a presidential commission, the 19 states would split 30 percent of revenues. Under the last budget, they were given 21 percent, or 9,040 million naira (16,000 million dollars).

The reform document says that local governments should get 8 percent of the revenue, and the other 7 percent should be divided between the oil-producing states and the fund for the new federal capital, Abuja, that is under construction in the center of the country. The proposals require the approval of the National Assembly and the Senate to become effective.

The special allocation to the oil-producing states, most of them in eastern Nigeria (Cross River, Rivers, Imo, Bendel and Ondo), would be the first of its kind. Two of these states are governed by the party in power on the federal level, President Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria. Two are run by the opposition party and one by the Nigeria People's Party, associated with the National Party.

In 1980, the producing states were expected to bring 24,000 million dollars (from 2.2 million barrels a day) into the federal coffers.

According to the proposals of President Shagari's 11-month-old civilian government, the 30 percent for all the states would be divided among them according to a four-part formula. It would take into account the minimum financial responsibilities that fall to the individual state governments, their populations, their primary school enrollments and the amount of taxes they pay.

(?Under the) last budget, the share of national revenue for each state was determined in large measure by its population.

The question of redistribution of revenue between the federal government and the states has been a sticky one. The Constituent Assembly, which drew up the Constitution of 1979 after 13 years of military rule, gave up on it. As a result, the Constitution says that the distrubution formula for fiscal 1978-79 will remain in effect until a new system is voted by Congress.

The budget reform proposals risk provoking severe criticism by the opposition (United Party of Nigeria) and the oil-producing states, which have always felt slighted in the federal government's handing out of revenue, most of which they generate.

The head of the United Party, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, said at the beginning of the week that he rejected the principal of distribution of revenue as a function of population. (The national census of 1963 counted 65 million Nigerians, and it is estimated that there are 80 million today. The rich states have every right to keep what they earn by the sweat of their brow, Chief Awolowo said.

The federal government named the study commission last November and told the chairman, noted economist Pius Okigbo, in a memorandum that it hoped to get 70 percent of national revenue and give 20 percent to the states.

Notwithstanding, the commission concluded that 53 percent revenue should go to Lagos, 30 percent to the states and 19 percent to local governments.

In its white paper, the government upped the federal share by 2 percent, saying that the commission did not sufficiently take into account the duties (given the federal government) under the Constitution and their financial implications.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL LEAVES FOR EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

LD081250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 8 Sep 80 EA

[Summary] President Machel left Maputo last night for official visits to Bulgaria, Romania and the GDR. President Samora Machel is making official friendly visits at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker respectively.

"The presidential party includes Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; Tome Eduardo, Frelimo Party Central Committee member and members of the People's Assembly; Sergio Vieria, governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing; and Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power. Also in the delegation are secretaries of state for coal and hydrocarbonates, for cotton and for the Incomati and Limpopo Valley development authority, (Abdul Majib), Joao Ferreira and (Rui Gonzales)."

SOUTH AFRICA

ENVOY ASKS UN TO REFRAIN FROM 'BIASED RESOLUTIONS'

LD051116 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] In Windhoek, South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Eksteen, has called on the General Assembly to refrain from adopting biased resolutions which could frustrate attempts to bring about a settlement in South-West Africa. Mr Eksteen is on a brief visit to the territory to acquaint himself with the situation. He told newsmen that South Africa was not demanding that the world body renounce all resolutions adopted in the past, but not to pass new biased ones--which would not be difficult as the majority of the member states have indicated that they are in favor of free and fair elections in South-West Africa. Mr Eksteen said South Africa's latest letter on proposals for a South-West African settlement was at present being studied by the United Nations secretary general (?after) holding consultations with representatives of the United Nations and the Western powers and of black states with an interest in South-West Africa. He noted that these black states exerted influence in the Organization of African Unity and at the United Nations, and if they were interested in a peaceful solution in South-West Africa they should use their influence without delay to play a constructive role in finding a solution.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN-DANISH COOPERATION--Luanda, 5 Sep (AFP)--Angola and Denmark have just signed a draft agreement for cooperation in the cement industry which stipulates that Denmark will install the fourth oven of the Cimangol cement factory. This would permit a considerable increase of the production of this Angolan enterprise. The draft agreement was signed by the Angolan deputy finance minister in charge of the state budget, Mr Augusto Teixeira, while Mr Jesper Peterson signed for Denmark. The importance of this agreement has been stressed in Luanda since Angola exports several thousand tons of cement every year. LE JORNAL DE ANGOLA, citing the ANGOP News Agency, explained that Cimangol now produces more than 700,000 tons. Mr Peterson was heading a delegation comprising members of the Foreign Ministry and representatives of the Danida agency, which specializes in international development, explained the Angolan newspaper. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 5 Sep 80 AB]